

101st Airborne Division Knowledge Management strategic plan

Excerpts from the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) Knowledge Management Strategy 02 April 2011

Introduction

Knowledge Management means different things to every organization depending on several factors: the operational environment, age of the organization, stability of the work force, ability to adapt to new and changing technologies, the culture and structure of the organization, and the leadership focus.

Because of these factors, this strategy focuses on supporting the knowledge environment instead of trying to define knowledge management. The knowledge environment is made up of an overall set of organizational activities that enable knowledge flow with the goal of improving individual and collective learning, achieving high performance, promoting faster innovation and shortening the decision cycle from the Senior Leaders to the Soldiers fighting on the battlefield.

By focusing on the components that make up the knowledge environment the ability to influence change happens at a faster pace than normal. The components that make up this environment are people, processes, technology, culture, structure and content (See Figure 1).

The knowledge environment encompasses every aspect of the organization, making it imperative that leaders at all levels support the knowledge management

strategy ensuring the organizational culture is one focused on continuous improvement.

This KM Strategy is the first in a set of documents which includes a KM plan and a KM SOP. The KM plan will be developed upon completion of a knowledge assessment to identify gaps in the knowledge environment with a “way ahead” developed to close those gaps. The KM SOP is a living document that will be continuously revised depending on various factors including where the organization is within the Army Force Generation cycle. Areas that will be addressed in the KM Plan and SOP include: current situation; short and long term goals and objectives; proposed glide path; measures of effectiveness and metrics; KM section roles and responsibilities; the KM workgroup and KM representatives; risks and barriers to success; identified best practices; etc.

The Vision

In order to create a culture of knowledge sharing within the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), the leadership will strive to break down communication stovepipes to provide greater information transparency; enhance cross-organizational collaboration; ensure Soldiers not only ask “Who needs to know?” but also “Who else needs to know?”; reward efforts to improve knowledge sharing; create a common operational network with ease of access; respond with “please post in the portal” instead of “email it to me”; and make every effort to create a culture of continuous learning and improvement.

The Mission

The mission of the knowledge management section is to provide the command and staff of 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) with solutions designed to help the commander and staff sections improve processes, build a more efficient collaborative environment and better utilize their information sharing tools. This is done by conducting continuous formal and informal assessments of how the organization manages its knowledge environment with particular focus on people, processes and technology while remaining true to the Division’s inherent culture of high performance, striving for excellence and mission accomplishment. From these assessments, knowledge gaps are identified and the KM section works with the organization to develop solution sets to close those gaps.

Components of a Knowledge Environment



Figure 1

Report Documentation Page			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188		
Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.					
1. REPORT DATE 2011		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2011 to 00-00-2011	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE 101st Airborne Division Knowledge Management strategic plan				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Signal Center,ATTN: ATZH-POM (Army Communicator),Bldg 29808A (Signal Towers), Room 713,Fort Gordon,GA,30905				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 4	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			

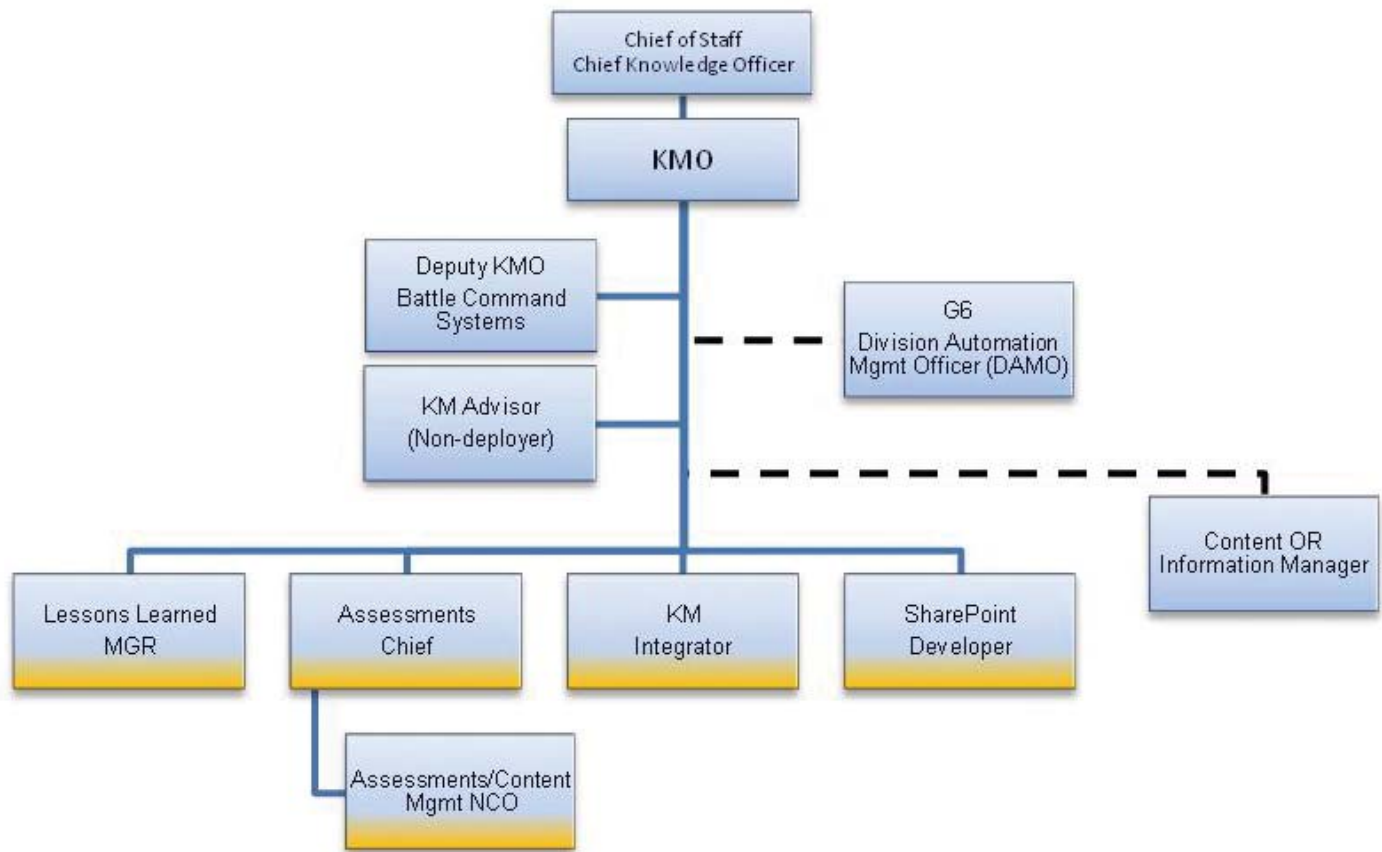


Figure 2

Implementation

In order for the KM Strategy to be successful, the Division will implement it in three non-linear phases. The tasks supporting these phases can be applied at any time, but are sequenced to show the stages necessary to support either establishment of a new KM Section or upon a significant change to mission/phase of the ARFORGEN cycle. Table 1, on the final page of the KM strategy, provides greater detail regarding how each KM component is supported by various KM tasks. As in the following phases, the tasks may support the ARFORGEN cycle where required, as determined through commander's guidance and assessment.

Phase I

Phase I prepares the KM Section to support the mission, ensuring it's resourced with the people, tools, training and budget necessary to:

- Build and develop the KM Team (Figure 2 depicts both a Division KM team and the structure of the CJTF-101 KM team during OEF XI, 2010-11).
- Conduct continuous assessments in support of the command, including assessing the office's capabilities and priorities in support of the command.
- Prepare and provide small group and one-on-one KM training.

- Create a KM plan, KM SOP and/or KM annex to operations orders.
 - Design metrics to monitor measures of performance improvement throughout all phases.
 - Facilitate meetings as either a lead or supporting staff. Research and apply solutions.
- In Figure 2 above, The 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) KM Team (in light blue) with the CJTF-101 KM Team from Operation Enduring Freedom XI indicated by a gold lower border. Note the association of the team with the CJ6 Automation Management Officer and the Division's Information/Content Manager.

Phase II

Phase II focuses on conducting assessments, training, coaching and mentoring:

- Create a knowledge assessment plan that encompasses the headquarters staff sections and their interactions with higher and lower headquarters.
- Conduct knowledge assessments of that organization.
- Identify knowledge gaps and recommending a strategy to close them.
- Identify the command's critical processes and apply KM to improve efficiency and knowledge sharing.

(Continued on page 40)

- Create KM courses for the different levels of the command structure to include senior leader, mid-grade leader, and Soldier levels.
- Develop the training implementation plan that includes new arrival training, workshops and desk-side mentoring sessions.
- Consider the full range of solutions under the construct of doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership, personnel, facilities and culture. Remember, not every solution involves a computer.

Phase III

Phase III supports implementation of the recommendations generated during the knowledge assessment:

- Review recommendations and solution designs with stakeholders to ensure they're suitable, acceptable, feasible and enduring.
- Facilitate the development and implementation of solutions.
- Work closely with the Information Management and Automation Management offices to map the "knowledge environment."
- Identify redundant technological capabilities, disparate databases and content duplication to support efforts to streamline processes and improve knowledge discovery.
- Implement virtual collaboration capabilities such as Communities of Practice to improve horizontal information sharing.

Once this strategy is fully implemented the organization will:

- Put people as the focal point of every KM effort.
- Have Soldiers that understand the need to share knowledge across the organization.
- Have a shared understanding of the mission, vision and operational lines of effort.
- Understand that KM works for efficient solutions, not always a technological solution.
- Receive training on KM principles and common practices.
- Operate within an easily accessible common operating environment.
- Have a comprehensive knowledge network map that encompasses all communication and collaboration systems.
- Ensure unit in-processing includes coaching on established KM processes while highlighting key components of the common operating environment.
- Support staff sections as they create innovative methods to improve workflows and decrease staff action time.
- Ensure the battle rhythm is synchronized across the organization and redundant information is reduced to the extent possible.

- Implement meeting management principles that ensure the right people are in the right place for the right reasons – meetings are no longer viewed as "a waste of time."
 - Have one organizational calendar for tracking key events across the unit.
 - Understand that everyone has a stake in knowledge management and is a knowledge manager.
- During the implementation of this strategy the KM section needs to consider the following:
- Not every solution is an IT solution. Sometimes it simply requires figuring out the right people to bring together and then facilitating a meeting to identify solutions to an issue.
 - Identifying the "pockets of expertise" early will help make future jobs easier.
 - Remember that everyone in the organization has experience and expertise in something so don't ignore the operator, admin clerk or line mechanic – they may know a better way.
 - Communicate, communicate, communicate – even though word of mouth is a measure of success, the unit can easily get focused on the organization's operational tempo and forget the value you bring.
 - Information overload hampers knowledge transfer.
- The staff's goal is to help the command filter through the information to find and transfer the nuggets of knowledge.

Conclusion

Understanding the knowledge environment and focusing the KM section's efforts on the Division's mission and position in the ARFORGEN cycle are key factors in making the division more efficient and consistently effective in its operations. The KM Section must identify the command's critical tasks/processes and make recommendations to the chief of staff on how KM processes should be applied. This will help create the organizational culture that drives users to execute their tasks in a way that promotes knowledge sharing and efficient execution of missions.

JOHN P. JOHNSON
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Chief of Staff

KM Support throughout the ARFORGEN Cycle

		RESET	TRAIN/READY	AVAILABLE/DEPLOY
	Training Gates->	Individual & Collective Trng	CAPSTONE Exercises (MRX/MRE/OTC) Enabled by BCTP	Support provided to MRX & PDSS
K M C o m p o n e n t s	People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual/Team Training KM training Organizational Structure / Restructure Reception/Integration of new personnel Capture and storage of AARs/OIL/Leader Interviews ID In-bound and Out-bound expertise/experience Continue expertise capture initiatives Take opportunities to share deployed experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> METL Review/Revision Collective Training Software training (KM focus on common operational picture tools - ABCS and SP) New Equipment Training PDSS question development Identify and begin supporting KMOs and KM Representatives Identify and begin communicating with KM offices in theater Ensure personnel are trained on Foreign Disclosure and cross-network file sharing processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Virtual Right-Seat-Rides PDSS support Support KMOs and KM Representatives Collaborate with theater KM offices Identify expertise and begin knowledge capture processes
	Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOP Review and Revision Establish Garrison battle rhythm Individual Training Re-organization as needed for efficiencies Battle Drill Review based off of deployment Review award and eval tracking systems for efficiencies Refine/Validate Continuity books Mission/Vision review Develop/refine mentorship program Leaders use blogs to keep Soldiers/families informed Collect and store AARs, reports, articles, etc in common database Schedule and conduct K assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOP Validation Collective Training METL Validation Cross Training Mission/Vision validation Refine deployed battle rhythm (B2C2WG) Train interview techniques to support knowledge capture (Cognitive Task Analysis) Conduct Virtual Right-Seat-Rides Sections trained on Portal tools Continue K assessments Establish KM Work Group Integrate Meeting Management (virtual and Face-to-Face) TTPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common Operating Picture continuously reviewed/revise as needed Process support to Cmd and Staff Continuity books continuously updated Commander's update posted/written on portal Prepare for and conduct virtual umbrella week Support Virtual Right-Seat-Rides KM Work Group integrated into battle rhythm
		>-----Capture Expertise Throughout-----<		
		>-----Content Management Throughout-----< >-----Refine Portal Structure Throughout-----< >-----Refine Battle Rhythm Throughout-----<		
	Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill-in on Rear-DET info portal if it supports mission Create portal for daily operations Review info sharing systems to ID redundant capabilities Validate and incorporate customized code into systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network development to match deployed environment Evaluate systems for redundant capabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimize use of available information systems Map of network architecture(s) in use Prepare network for redeployment and to support RIPing unit
	Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on Integration of new personnel Identify amount of organizational knowledge being lost Review Team/Staff structure for optimization Develop atmosphere of collaboration and knowledge sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teamwork developed Virtual team/work spaces used to support battle rhythm Prepare to operate in a multi-national environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Virtual teaming is fully supported Integration of Coalition partners into operations Integrate with higher HQ, while integrating subordinate elements
	Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper job skills for missions Evaluate office layout to ensure it supports collaboration Evaluate budget for proper funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and work to ensure staff needs are met for deployment Conduct KM specific training to fill gaps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Team fully staffed to support operational focus Rear detachment KM support for continuity of operations
Ron Bessie, Contractor, CJTF-101 KM Office, March 2011				

Table 1 - KM Support throughout the ARFORGEN Cycle